# MEXICO.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE TROUBLE ON THE RIO GRANDE

Full Account of the Attack on Matamoros.

The Streets of the City Barricaded.

An Imperial Gunboat Fired Into from the American Side.

LIBERALS RECRUITING IN TEXAS.

The Imperialists Fearful of a War with the United States.

Two French War Steamers on the Rio Grande.

The Liberals Fighting in United States Uniforms.

Arrival at Kansas City of a Bearer of Despatches from Juarez to the United States Government.

The long expected attack upon Matamoros by the liberal ces was commenced on the 25th of October, as already ned in the HERALD.

&c.

The liberals, under the command of General Escobedo rable force in the neighbor bood of Camargo, situated about seventy miles up the giver from Matamoros, and on the 14th of October a general forward movement was made; but the progress of ahe troops was not as rapid as expected, owing to the unfavorable condition of the roads from heavy rains.

wal Mejia, commanding the imperial forces, re-information of the advance not long after it had recred, and at once set to work to take all necesy defensive measures, in which he was energetically
de by the local authorities. The imminence of an
mult took few by surprise, for the republican forces
the been increasing in numbers in the vicinity for some past. In fact, the city has to all intents and pur communication having been had by the inhabitants with the interior, except during the movements of large medies of imperial soldiers. The superior officers of the estacking army numbered some of the best of the repub-lican generals, including Espinosa and Cortina, and the rank and file had undoubtedly been lately reinforced by

STAMPEDE OF FOREIGN BESIDENTS TO BROWNS VILLE.

When it became evident, from the throwing up of carthworks and other military preparations, that the city was in almost hourly danger of an attack, a general exedus of the foreign residents to Brownsville, on the opposite side of the river, at once took place. Care was ken by the authorities that this hegira should not appear too precipitate, in the fear that it might produce a per-micious moral effect upon the forces stationed in the city and its defences. Many of the refugees are desirou So find transportation to New Orleans or points in the interior; meanwhile every inhabitable corner in Browns-

THE POSITION OF MATAMOROS

Matamoros is naturally a strong position, situated as it is on a neck of land formed by a sinussity of the giver, and protected by a line of forts extending from made to side. All the buildings in the vicinity of the city Skely to give cover to the assailants were destroyed, and the undergrowth on the level out down close to the ground called a laguna, as it was formerly covered with water, and the approaches in other directions, which consist of a A STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED.

On October 18 General Mejia issued an order declaring the towns of Matamoros and Bagdad in a state of siege. The latter place is situated below Matamoros, at the meeth of the river. Organizations were at once got up by the citizens of these towns, and duly armed for the protection of life and property. On the 22d of October the effective ferce in the beleaguered city was estimated as afteen hundred men, while the liberals were reported to be fully three thousand strong, exclusive of volun-bears, of whom a large number had specify joined. A suinforcement of between two hundred and these hunng the night of the 22d, and further reinents of greater numerical strength were expected

On the 23d, early in the forenoon, a flag of truce approached the city, accompanied by Colonel Roche, and Mexican soldier, as the representative of General Recebedo. The white flag was received with all respect, and the Colonel conducted to General Mejin's headquarters under the restrictions usual in such embassies. This pacific overture turned out to be a courteous but percuptory summons to surrender the city and garrison to General Escobedo, in order to spare the shedding of shood in fratricidal strife. To this demand General Mejia aptly sent answer that he rejected the proposition The fag of truce party during their short stay within the imperial lines were treated with all the considera-

THE ATTACK.

During the night of the 24th a desultory firing occurred long the lines, and at an early hour the following morning it had grown into sharp musketry volleys, accom-panied every now and then by artillery. Even before ous persons who had been attracted by the anticipatio f witnessing the attack, although far off. At about the colock in the morning the liberals made a general alt upon the imperialist line at all points, and so sing a surprise. According to one report General secbede did not intend a bone fide assault, but merely a meries of feints, in order to ascertain the enemy's strength and positions. General Hinojoss, however, who had command of the force south of the city, ordered his mon advance upon a fort in his front. Led by a number of Americans, this force dashed over the earthworks, driving the imperialists back, and capturing their guns and calseons before they were fairly sensible of the presence of an enemy. The captors had not been long in persention of the fort before the imperial gunboas Palame, lying in the river, within range, opened upon them, and as General Hinojosa had no support he was obliged to withdraw. After getting his men out of reach of the gumboat's missiles, a brisk skirmishing fight took place between the contending forces, lasting nearly two facure. In the dash on the fort General Hinojosa was made in the last on the fort General Hinojosa was made in the last on the fort General Hinojosa was

MERICAN BOLDIERS FIRED ON BY AN IMPERIAL While General Hindons's man were under the fire of the gundent Palance several solid shot came in the assistences of a party of Americans who were said.

lected on the bank of the river below the city, watching the fighting and cheering the liberals every now and then It is supposed that these shots fell upon the American side owning to the crookedness of the river at that point; but both the officers and men in the party re ferred to declare that the gunboat designedly fired upon them several times. The imperialist version is that the thot came from a liberal gun aimed at the Paisance Whatever may have been the cause, whether the river's aduncity or deliberate intention, General Weitzel, commanding the United States forces in Texas, has ordered the facts to be investigated by a commission. The libe ral loss in this affair was estimated by Escobedo at fifty killed and wounded.

While the attack was being made below the city a strong force assaulted the forts on the northern side; but a galling fire from the gunboat Antonio forced them to fall back out of range.

THE LIBERAL WOUNDED CARED FOR BY THE UNITED

In the afternoon of the same day twenty-five of the liberal wounded soldiers were transferred to Brownsville, where they were cared for by the United States surgeon at that point. In compliance with a request from General Escobedo, General Weitzel supplied the wounded republicans, for which attention General Escobedo cailed upon the American commander and thanked him in person. During their brief interview Escobed stated that he was determined to take Matamoros at any The losses of the imperialists are reported to have been very heavy considering the short space of time that the fight lasted. According to one account no less than twenty-five cart loads of their wounded were brought into Matamoros after the fight.

It is evident that the city cannot be taken without a

desperate struggle. The leading streets, and especially the Plaza, or central square, are barricaded with bales of ressed hay, cotton, &c. This work has been done by a eight hundred citizens, and consisting mainly of French esidents. They have no Americans on their roll.

ADVANCE OF THE LIBERAL LINES. Under cover of night the liberal forces advanced their times on the 27th to within two hundred yards of the imperial outer works and rifle pits, where they intrenched themselves so effectually that an attempt made to drive them out of their works on the following morning failed completely, the imperialists being obliged to retire in haste.

THE CONSPIRACY TO BETRAY THE CITY TO THE LIBERALS.

On the 22d of October, three days before the attack on Matamoros, a plot was discovered to betray the city and garrison to the liberals, and the same day the leading traitor, a Captain Gholson, being in the imperial contra guerilla corps and late of the rebel army, was arrested named Burch, also an American, was arrested at the same time, but he managed to escape. The plot included ation of General Mejia. Fifty-five thousand dollars was the price for which the traitors had cover nanted to betray the place and murder their command

Early on the 28th the republicans con the city with a rifled field battery which they had posted facing the forts on the north side and masked by a bel of undergrowth. Several shells struck in the leading streets of the city, but without doing any great damage. The battery was eventually silenced by a heavy fire from the forts. The same day a der side of the city was repulsed by a body of imperial cavalry after a sharp skirmish.

The Matamoros Ranchers (imperial organ) of November 10 states that there need exist no apprehension of another liberal attack upon the city, as not a single republican soldier had been seen for three days within five miles, distance. The only force heard of was a small THE IMPERIAL GUNBOAT ANTONIO FIRED INTO FROM

Under the same date the Ranckero says:-The impe rial guaboat Antonio, having on board a detachment her way up the river under a heavy fire from the ombined forces of the liberals, grounded seven miles below the city; and while engaged with the enemy, on the Mexican side of the river, a furious fire at long range which was effective in wounding two of the marines. The liberals on the north bank of the river were

The French commander refrained from returning the fire received from the Texas bank of the river.

ed in the United States uniform

The Kanchero adds :- It appears to be the settled pur pose of the same men to bring on a war between the officers were busy in enlisting recruits.

where Cortina had been encamped.

The particulars of the correspondence between General Weitzel and General Mejia relating to the firing from the American side of the Rio Grande upon the imperial gun-boat Antonio, and to the sympathy shown by the Ameri-The participation of American soldiers in the assault

upon Matamoros is reported to have created con-Maximilian's Cabinet and his French military nurses Notwithstanding that the reason assigned for the abandonment of his longprojected journey to Yucatan is the necessity of his presence at the capital, in order to carry out the various "nongestions" conveyed to him by Mr. Langlais—the lately arrived financial and confidential emissary of Louis Repoleon—a little logical reflection will suffice to show that apprehensions of American intervention really determined his relinquishment of the journey. Letters from Mexico city relate that a bit of gossip was current in the capital to the effect that at a late interview between Maximillan and Marshal Bazaine the Emporor declared his intention to make the journey to Yucatan, so as not to disappoint his new subjects, who had made such emborate preparations to welcome hi the way. The Marshal used every argument to dis him, but in vain; whereupon he spoke out decisively:—
"Very well, your Majesty; but if you go to Yucatan I shall go back to France." Considering that if Bazaine were to leave he would probably take his troops with him, Max. prudently concluded to remain in his capital, allowing the Empress to represent him in Yucatan.

As it is, the present situation of Franco-Mexico-Ameri can affairs on the Rio Grande requires the gravest atten

## THE LATEST NEWS.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1865. The Times has advices from Vera Cruz of the 14th inst.,

Everything is unsettled in Mexico. General distrus prevails. Business is paralyzed. Maximilian's power is iaily lessening. Puebla has been selected as the base of daily lessening. Puebla has been selected as the base of supplies of the imperial army, and has been strongly garrisoned by Austrian troops. The roads continue unsafe, and robberice are almost hourly committed. The country is in a deplorable state. There is no busi-

sess, nor is there security for anything. Orizaba has been strongly fortified in anticipation of an ttack by the liberals. Cordova has been abandoned, and Judge Perkins, General Price and Governor Allen are inguine of success in their colonization sche

tan was quite tame, except at Vera Cruz, where the de-monstrations were enthusiastic. Her Majesty would leave for Yucatan on the 16th. Reinforcements to the extent of fourteen hundred men arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th, and more were expected. The liberals were actively concentrating at all points.

The Washington Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1865.

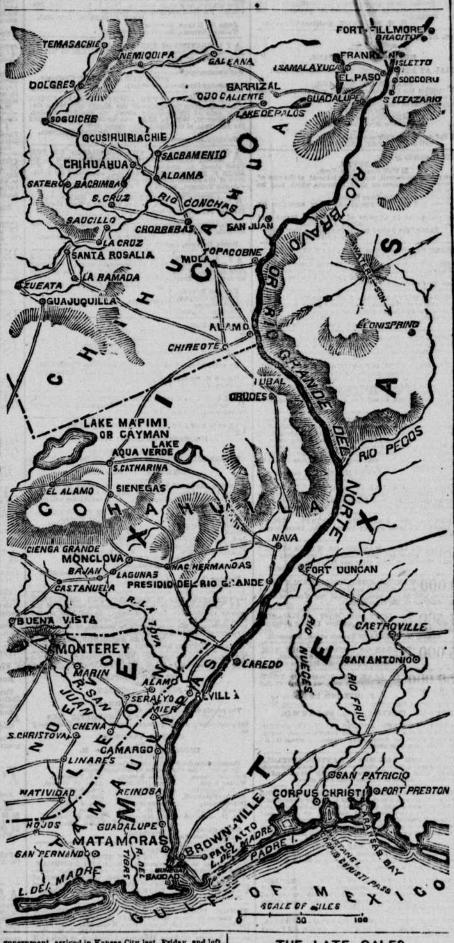
The government has received no intelligence confirmatory of the recently published exciting reports from the Rio Grande, invelving our troops with the French.

All the volunteer troops in central Texas have been paid, preliminary to their places being supplied by regulars.

A Bearer of Despatches from Juaren Em Route for Washington. St. Lown Mo., Nov. 27, 1868. Colonel Brave, of the liberal army in Moxico, and bearer of despatches flow Juares to the United States.

### THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Scene of the Recent Movements of the Liberal and Imperialist Forces.



ediately for Washington. Colonel Bravo states tha arms, and seventy-five thousand more can be put in the field as soon as the means are raised, which will be

Passengers four days from Matamoros state that two o three French vessels were reported to be at the mouth of the river to co-operate with the imperialists. No other reinforcements had arrived by sec. The government forces were supposed to be ample to defend the city, but

### NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Proops Homeward Bound to Be Die sharged-Fears of a Negro Insurres.

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 27, 1868. diveston dates of the 23d report the arrival of the mer Clinton, from the Rio Grande, with a large numper of white and black troops homeward bound to be

The Clinton brought the Twenty-eighth Indiana (or ed) infantry from Corpus Christi.

The citizens of Liberty county, Texas, have pe

Sovernor Hamilton to organize a militia force to sup press an anticipated insurrection from the negroes, who openly avow their right to a division of property, and refuse to accept any terms of hire. The Chief Justice of the county had been threatened with death.

Governor Hamilton's proclamation calling a Texas con vention says that all persons are qualified voters who and are eligible to scats in the convention, even if the oath was taken or they were pardoned subsequent to

Colonel R. H. Epperson, of Texas, has gone to Washington to complain of the corrupt conduct of officials and the unwarranted assumptions of power by provost marshalf and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau

The total stock of cotton in Galveston and Houston was 32,000 bales; weekly receipts from 9,000 to 10,000

Disastrous Fire at Meadville, Pa. A very disastrous fire occurred at Meadville, Pa., yes day. An entire block of wooden buildings in Water pied by some of the most important business firms of the town. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$175, and the Journal printing office were destroyed. The in surance is small. The fire is supposed to have been the

Assault on a Newspaper Correspondent

HAMILTON, C. W., Nov. 27, 1866. A correspondent of the Toronto Leader was to-day brutally assaulted in the streets by Hugh McKlanon, Deputy Chief of Police. McKinnon was immediately ar-rested and sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, with further

Becape of Dodge, the Adams Express
Robber.
CNCEMEAT, Nov. 27, 1805.
The Adams Express Company, through their Superintendent at Cincinnati, effer a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and Rolding of Rudoiph L. Dodge, who escaped from jail at Vicksburg, Miss., on the right of the 20th limit, where he was held on charge of robbing the company. Dodge is five feet eight inches in height, stout built, has eark brough har, dark complexion, heavy black mustachs, his eyes and pleasant address. His parents reside at Pertand. Es., and he has a wife in Chasse.

THE LATE GALES. Loss of the Ship Panama.

We left New York October 12, with a cargo of salt, mgar, hay and liquors, bound for Gaiveston, Texas. Nothing of importance occurred until the 23d of October. At about eight o'clock on that morning, while of Great Isaac, a hurricane set in. The ship at the ails were soon blown away. The wind then hauled to under bare poles, with the bulwarks and half the deck under water. There was a very heavy sea running, and we drifted towards the Grand Bahama. At half-past two A. M. on the 24th we saw white water, and imm rocks about a quarter of a mile to the southward of Memory Rocks. When the stern and rudder ick we cut away the masts to prov the hull from breaking to pieces. At ten A. M. we tried to launch the boats, but they were ate, and saw no signs of assistance near at hand. The

FORTERS MONROE, Nov. 26, 1865. Reports begin to come in showing that the late storm as not altogether devoid of disaster. Two schooners the C. M. Newins and one in the Coast Survey service have been towed in here. The Thomas Kelso reports having seen, in her downward trip from Baltimore, a schooner caprised near Smith Point light. It was pretty frough yesterday outside. The steamer Ann Martin started up the bay, but was obliged to turn back on account of the heavy.

Obitmary.

OR. WILLIAM IRVING, CONSUL AT ANOY, CHINA. A telegram from Harrisburg announces the death in August last, at Amoy, China, of Dr. William Irving tinguished physician of Harrisburg. He was appointed Consul to Amoy in 1864, and arrived in the country about the time of the appearance of the cholera there. He devoted himself to the practice of his profession among the Chinese, and being unacclimated fell a victim to the disease which he had been successfully treating

#### WASHINGTON.

The President's Forthcoming Message and His Reconstruction Policy.

No List of Members of the House of Representatives Yet Prepared by the Clerk.

Mustering Out of Troops in the Department of Virginia.

Massachusetts and Her Alleged Prussian Recruits.

Assembling of the United States and

Colombia Commission. de.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As the session of Congress approaches much specul tion and solicitude exist among the radicals conc the President's forthcoming message. Many profess to believe that his reconstruction policy has disappointed siderable extent and recommend more stringent measurements ures. There are the strongest reasons for asserting the these gentlemen are reckoning without their host. The President has at no time and on no occasion uttered a word in public expressing the slightest disappointmen at the practical workings of his policy, or int least inclination of modifying or changing it in any par-ticular. On the contrary, he has uniformly declare nore progress was being made than any one would have been warranted in predicting a few months ago. instances the organized action Southern men may not have met his expecta tions; but this is no reason for abandoning his favorite idea that States are indestructible, and tha secession under our form of government was, is and forever must be impossible. He will undoubtedly reiterate in his message the principles that underlie all his public utterances for years, and thereby bring to his support the entire conservative element of Congress without regard to party affiliations.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES-POSITION OF THE CLERK.

On inquiry it is ascertained that but comparatively ew of the credentials of members elect of the House of Representatives have been received either from the late nsurrectionary or the other States. Therefore the Clerk of the House has not prepared a list of the members, a will not probably do so before Saturday. No credential have been received from the late insurrectionary States excepting from Virginia in part and Tennessee co plete. The position of the Clerk of the House is under stood to be as follows. That he is merely to admini the law of 1863 in placing the names of members elect upon the roll, his course on doubtful points being controlled by the precedents set by the Ho the absence of judiciat ruling as to the construction of the law. Whatever defects may be discovered can of right be remedled by the House. In addition to the validity and formality of the credentials, should these facts appear, the only other question which could occur would be whether the States lately in rebellion are now in fuil relation to the other States in the sense contemplated by the law of 1863; or, in different language, whether they are completely restored to their rights and privileges in eject can or cannot take the test eath will not properly occur until after the election of the Speaker, whose duty it is to administer it to the other members before pro ceeding further on the business of organization THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury makes no secret of the fact that his forthcoming report on the finances will be merely an enlargement of the views recently presented

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN. Among the Congressmen arrived to-day are G. W. An-

derson, of Missouri; Senator John H. Stockton, of New y; Colonel Stillwell, of Indiana, and S. and H. M. Brownwell, of Illinois. TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT IN GENERAL TERRY'S

The President is relieving Virginia from military rule

as fast as possible. In obedience to a recent order from the War Department, the following organizations in General Terry's command will be at once mustered out:-Sixty-seventh Ohio, Eighth and Eleventh Connection One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, Second New Hampshire, Forty-first and One Hundred and Third New York, Thirty-minth Illinois, Company A, First Loyal East Virginia, and the Ninth Vermont buttalion. All the officers and men of these regiments on detached service CLAIMS AGAINST COLOMBIA.

The commission between the United States and Colon hia was inaugurated to-day by the appearance of Colone Biddle for the United States and General Salzar for for the United States and the British Minister, bia, with Sir Fredegick Bruce, the British Minister, pire. The first case argued was that of Abgustus pire. Fretz, who owned the Ocean House, near the Panama Railroad depot, and which was destroyed by the mob in April, 1856. His loss was about three thousand dollars. under the treaty, as it could not take jurisdiction of a Mr. J. M. Carlisle, for Colombia, argued that Fretz's owner-hip of the hotel domiciled him at Panama. Mr. required to make domicil; that Frotz never resided in Panama, and further, that by the treaty of 1846 he had official protection as a citizen of the United States. The argument consumed the afternoon, and involves other cases. The acceptance by Sir Frederick Bruce of the umpireship is a tender of good will from his nation to ours, interested as both are in the protection of the

To-day the military commission, composed of General Hitchcock, Nott and Seth Williams, met and organized This commission is ordered to investigate certain fraud alleged to have been committed at Boston, Mass., by agents who, by fraud and misrepresentation, induced and forced German emigrants to enter our army as substi tutes. The commission will probably in a short time

move to Boston, where it will hear the evidence of wit

RELEASED PROM THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON Robert Heth, committed to the Old Capitol with Tay-lor, for appropriating to their own use about twenty thousand dollars of the specie belonging to the rebel gov-ernment, and which fell into their hands after the capure of Richmond, was this morning released from the

H. Hitchcock and C. Moians were also released and turne dover to the civil authorities,

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON. R. M. T. Hunter and the rebel Brigadier General Rose of Arkansas, were at the Attorney General's office to day urging their claims for pardon.

Assistant Qurtermaster of United States Army, and late officer who wrote from Rebeldom that "General McCle an was the only gentleman in the federal armies."

The Treasury Department is delivering the bonds of he fifty millions of the five-twenty conversion loan at and ten millions only remain to be supplied to the sub-

THE WEST INDIA SQUADBON.

the command of the Weet India squadron, which is now

PAYMENT OF ANNUITIES TO INDIANS. George C. Whiting, Esq., Acting Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, has been despatched by the Secretary as a special agent of the department to visit the Miami Indians of Indiana, and pay them their annuities. He left the city to-day for that purpose

THE CRAVEN COURT MARTIAL. The Craven court martial has received all the evidence, for the prosecution, and will commence to hear that of the defence to-morrow. The court is composed entirely of his superior officers, has no less than four admirals in it, and is regarded as the ablest assembled for years. The case involves the settlement of questions for which no satisfactory precedents have been established. It is contended by Craven's friends that an officer must alone possess the authority to decide whether under given cir comstances he shall light or not, and can only be held accountable for deciding to not do so in extreme ca Others consider that the vessels are furnished a navaofficer by his government expressly to give battle; that the question of saving his ship should be a secondary one, since its loss falls not on its commander, and tha officers are rarely if ever consured by departments or people for the loss of vessels in gallant combat. The cision will be awaited with great interest.

TOBACCO UNFIT FOR USE IN THE MARKET.

B J. Whitlock, United States Inspector of Tonacco at Brooklyn, New York, has written to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, representing that there are in the market large quantities of tobacco, manufactured at the South during the war, which tobacco, having been put up without the incredients commonly used in the manufac ture of this commodity, is unfit for use; but that many parties engaged in manufacturing have found that his tobacco can be worked up to advantage and profit, and desire to know on what conditions such reworking can be allowed. The decision of the Commissioner is that it may be reworked under the supervisi of an inspector, who will carefully take the weight of the tobaceo before and after reworking; and in all cases when there, is air increase of weight from the addition of new stock, the amount of this increase must be returned to the Assistant Assessor of the district, and the current rate of duties paid thereon; and any party reworking such tobacco without the knowledge of the inspector, and without having the same carefully and accurately weighed as above stated, will be held liable for the full tax on the entire amount reworked, as on tobacco newly manufac

SEIZURE OF A COUNTERFEIT PLATE. A counterfeit plate of coupons has been found and seized by the detectives.

Up to the present time prize money claims to the amount of \$10,000,000 have been adjudicated, and over \$9,000,000 have already been paid over. FORD'S THEATRE REMODELLED.

The contractor at Ford's theatre has finished his twenty-eight thousand dellar job of remodeling that building, and has turned it over to the authorities. It is now ready for rebel relics.

#### RIOT AT HELL GATE FERRY.

Astoria Invaded-The Perry House Plundered-Citizens Mobbed-Descent of the

particularly in and about the ferry bouse. About acon the "Live Oak Volunteers," composed of the men of the old fire company No. 44-numbering some fifty muskets-crossed the Hell Gate ferry for a target match. There were fifty to one hundred persons with them, of the genus "runners" -- a class of persons who, though vocation, to the joy of order-loving citizens, ended, are by no means all dead yet, or disabused of

their old propensities. THE FERRY HOUSE ROBBED

The ferrymaster on the Yorkville side had cope to his. finner when this company came up—the fashion being to lock up the ferry house at noon and take the fares in Astoria. There were so many passengers that the rethe large gate, left his box and took his stand outside The gate was forced, however; but that was not the worst of it; for, while some passed out, others attacked the ferrymaster's box, and robbed it of all the money it contained—some seventy-five dollars. Of course the receiver could make no head against the rabble, and was unable to identify the thieves. The rowdies then spread through the village, and drank as freely as the limited faof Astoria admitted. The target company, which, with

MOBBING THE STEAMBOAT AGENT. About five P. M .- the Harlem steamer Sylvan Stream being due at half-past five P. M .- the "volum with their followers, assembled at the landing, intending to take that boat for New York. But the agent, fearing that the boat swept by-much to the disgust and wrath of the passengers expectant. They immediately attacked the agent, who, being a powerful and courageous man, made good fight; but be could not successfully resist the numbers who poured upon him, and finally fied, es-caping much brutsed and almost naked. At this mo-ment the ferrybout was seen approaching, and the rioters made a rush for the gate.

Troters made a rush for the gate.

Two constables—legal guardians of the peace of the village—attempted, for about ten seconds, to keep order at the gate. They were instantly disposed oi, however, and vanished; and the "volunteers, after an ine-stand attempt by the captain to pass his men regularly in, poured through the small gate, white the "praners" mounted the large gate like cats. Something of a row sprang up inside, where the ferrymaster and his assistant manfully contected this surreptitions entering. But the rowdies inside helped their friends over, and fought the ferrymaster, who would unquestionably have been much injured, or killed outright, if the boat, at that moment touching the bridge, had not added an outriesly unexpected element to the scene.

CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

This now element was thirteen men of the Twenty-third precinct police, who, under Sergeant McIlvaine, with roundsman Connolly as his lieutenant, mounted the ricters in a twinkling. In far less time than it takes to tell it the whole job was done. Twenty or thirty fellows, among whom, we regret to say, were several of the target company, attempted resistance; but the deal was short and clubs were trumps. A dozen or more of broken heads and twice as many serious bruires fully satisfied the beligerout rowdies, and after an exceedingly brief but spirited argument peace was fully restored. There nover was a prettier job—for its dimensions—done by our admirable police, or in better style. The good citizens of Astoria will probably not be troubled with a riot, at least from outsiders, in half a score of years again; and this result will be due to the promptitude and energy of a baker's dozen of resolute, disciplined men, under a competent officer. It is high time that the too frequent suburban disturbances which disgrace our vicinage were dealt with after this pattern.

### NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Police Force to be Withdrawn, &c. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27, 1865.

noon and took quarters at the Spottswood House.

At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon a

effect that, in consequence of the diminution of the military force in this district and the scurcity of medical officers, it is necessary for the city authorities to assume of the city Almshouse and the inmates withou

fied the Council that the military police force will be withdrawn on the 25th of next month.

Nasaville, Nov. 27, 1606
The military commission for the trial of the murder tion. The four parties engaged in the me Dean, George Craft, J. Lysought and James A. Jones."
The Court adjourned to two o'clock to-morrow, when sentence will be given. Craft is considered the principal actor in the tragedy, and is from Mew York State. Mr. Heffernan's funeral took place to dept from the cathedral, attended by an immense concours.

Frank Gurley, the murderer of General R. McCool reached here from Huntaville last night.

General R. W. Johnson, acting by orders from the Washington Department, returned the prisoner to Huntaville, where he will be exceeded on Friday sank.